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the Service. Orders should in all cases be sent direct to the office, as we allow no agents' commissions. Sub scriptions in all cases by post office money order, registered letter, or check on New York or this

WASHINGTON: CONTROL OF THE 25, 1880

" The great principles of American Liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and " The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpu the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the

natural rights of persons, and the rights of prop erty, must be preserved."-[Extract from Order of Gen. Hancock of Nov. 29, 1867.

THOMAS KINSELLA, though opposed to Til den, said, speaking before the New York Convention: "Precedent, State policy, and "reason are on the side of the unit rule."

WE observe that the State Committee made up the roll of the New York Democratic Convention last week. This example should be followed by the State Committee in Pennsylvania this week-with this difference, that only genuine and regularly elected delegates should be placed on the roll.

Ir it is any salve to Mr. Gladstone's ur wearied American adherents to put it that way, we may say that he has outgrown eve such a place as the English premier ship. In our country, where men of genius generally have a practical turn, and shine in positions requiring plain common sense, (Franklin being the great exemplar of them,) it is hard to imagine a man of genius as unpractical for governing as for instance Mr. Wendell Phillips would be in a similar position. Mr. Gladstone, with his vigor of mind, has undoubted capacity for originating, suggesting even, for swaying the frame the highest type of the American soldier and the of things powerfully, but he has given such splendid exemplification of the civic ruler.

3. He maintains the subserviency of the military to free scope to his vagaries and development to his independent spirit that his carrying on an "administration" at his time of life seems more incongruous than Pegasus in harness. We shall probably see a dull and cold reign of whiggish respectability, unless a war is precipitated by England's paralysis in European affairs.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record is responsible for the following:

returned from home, where he was in attendance at the State Convention, says the second choice of the delegates elected to the Cincinnati Convention is Mr. Bayard. They would like to see General Hancock nominated, but do not believe that he has any chance, and, after giving him a complimentary vote, will bring their solid support to Bayard and do all they can

If any such statement has been made, which is doubtful, it was made by the honorable Representative who went to Louisiana to defeat the Hancock programme, an errand Louisiana, April 12, 1880, having been refrom which he returned disappointed. For ported from the Committee on Resolution's, the information of those who do not know the source of these despatches we may add that the able and accomplished Mr. Luther who formerly sent them, has been replaced by an adherent of the Randall-Barr faction in Pennsylvania politics. The present correspondent's despatches upon all such subjects need some reading between the lines.

Ir would be interesting to know what effects of the recent fire are still visible at the City Hall. The material traces have been done away with by fresh paper and paint. Is there any more vigilance exercised or precautions taken among those in charge-any water conveniently disposed in hose or buckets, any portable fire extinguishers ready at hand, any watchmen traversing the halls and chambers both day and night? It is proved that the structure is a tinder box, or rather a stone kiln filled with combustible materials ready for the spark, just like the old Patent Office. In it are the well-nigh priceless and not to be reproduced court papers, title deeds, marriage certificates, and other such records of the District at all, but being so, it would be inexcusable to leave them without every safeguard that prudence can devise under the circumstances. True, an appropriation has been made to prepare safe and decent receptacles for all this mass of combustible treasure, but that would only make its destruction in the meantime the more deplorable.

KELLOGG AND SPOFFORD. opportunity to misrepresent to the disad-

lished the following: When the Republicans in the last Congress at-tempted to reepen the Butler case every Democrat voted against it, and that stands on the same ground as the Kellogy case. Butler and Kellogg were sworn in at the same time. There are Democratic Senators, too, who maintain that Butler and Kellogg were admitted upon a compromise between the Republicans and Democrats, and that the latter would be guity

such a Senator's case would "stand on the soldiering. legislature of South Carolina which elected General M. C. Butler Senator was the true and legitimate legislature. It continued to act as such uninterruptedly, and performed all the functions of a legislature. Its enactments remain on the Statute looks, and are must remain on the Statute looks, and are such which pretended to elect Kellogg was not the lawful legislature; no act of it remains among the Statutes of Louisiana. There is absolutely nothing to distinguish its status from that of the late fusion legislature of Maine, except the presence of William Pitt Kellogg in the Senate. The Packard who signed Kellogg's credentials as governor was a pretender, and never established his right to the office nor exercised its functions. "same ground as the Kellogg case." The legislature of South Carolina which elected out in the Indian Army is the short and un-

The assertion, assiduously circulated by hurst and Napler. the radical press, that these Senators were

HANCOCK IN LOUISIANA.

tion of Louisiana. It is so true, so timely, ame subject: In assuming the initiative where we have so long

followed, in the matter of choosing a standard-bearer, it is deemed proper that the considerations which imit is deemed proper that the considerations which impelled to this course should be made known.

The convention assembles to choose our Presidential candidate earlier than usual.

While the Republicans, drilled and disciplined under executive patronage and Government pay, hold continual cancus on party men and measures, the Democracy have scarcely quioted the rivalries and bickerings of former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the most former campaigns as the voter size of the campaigns and the voter campaigns are the voter of the campaigns and the voter of the

of former campaigns on the very eve of the most momentous struggle American politics have ever plete gazette of all news and orders relating to The South feels that something must be done quickly to heal the discussions of political rivals in States hitherto always in the lead, and to strike a chord of enthusiasm and confidence that will unite all parties and true men in the struggle to restore our party and

and true men in the struggle to restore our party and rescue our imperited liberties. In every department of the administration of the Government the Republican party have sanctioned encroachments upon the individual rights of citizens and States, and have striven to embetiate official discretion for constitutional limits of authority. There can be no surer indication of the approaching over-throw of the liberties of the people and the union of the States than the tendency toward usurpation of power by the courts of the Executive and the open threats of milliary methods suggested in the cry for a strong Government.

The Democracy of the South know of no shield so potent for the protection of the liberties of the people and the union of the States as the brave Beart and clear intelligence of that upright patriot and gallant soldler, who, when intrusted with the power that makes tyrants of bad men, protested that the only makes tyrants of bad men, protested that the only guarantee for the nation's hopes was in the subordination of the military to the civil power. Corruption, nepotism, debauchery in high places, outrages on individual rights, and the plundering of States have come with military methods and Republican usurpations. We tender to the country a return to the simple faith of our fathers. We present a Union soldier without reproach; a general in the field; in peace a statesman and a patriot. We present a name without spot or taint, which will give confidence and security to all interests and all sections, of caim indigment and

all interests and all sections, of cann judgment an wise foresight. The name of General W. S. Hancock will kindle enthusiasm throughout the length and brendth of the country, and with the enthusiasm will go the conviction that his election can never be evaded or set aside by Republican trickery or Republican bluster. Democracy means protection to the rights of the people, protection to material interests, economy in Government, official responsibility to the law, and permanence and power in the National Government, based upon the integrity and inviolability of local self-government. The South places her trust in General W. S. Hancock, as the one statesman who will enforce these destrines; who wise foresight. The name of General W. S. Hancock statesman who will enforce these doctrines; who while he defended the Union, will also protect the integrity of the States and the rights of individuals Louisiana, desolated by war and Republican recon-struction, remembers her protector and friend, and gratefully holds up to her sister States his name for

Presidential nomination.

Reasons why General Hancock should receive the Democratic Presidential nomination:

1. He is a true exponent of Democratic theories and

Democratic principles,

2. He has filled to the fullest measure the duties a well-rounded life in which are singularly blends

the civil authority. 4. He is, personally, the most popular man of the

from Union soldiers who would support no other

Democratic candidate.

6. His nomination would harmonize the confactions in New York. 7. He can carry the State of Pennsylvania.

 His nomination would create such enthusiasm i the South as to render the result in every State beyon 9. His character and record are such, that in no be character and record are such, that it obssible event could be be put on the defensive. 10. His nomination would antagonize no section country nor portion of the Democratic party.

11. He, better than any man living, can allay the passions of civil strife, drive sectionalism out of polities, and forever end the "bloody shirt" crusales.

12. His entire life is an earnest that he would call none to his counsels but those on whom the country could safely rely.

13. He combines more elements of strength and

valiability than any other named in connection with the Presidency. 14. If elected, he will take his seat.

The following are the resolutions unani mously adopted by the State Convention of through General Brent:

Louisiana in convention assembled for the purpose of electing our sixteen delegates to the Cincinnat convention. That we present to our political brethres the name of Winfield Scott Hancock as a candidate the name of Winneld Scott Hancock as a candidate well adapted in our judgment to nationalize the Isanes of the approaching Presidential contest, and to give assurance of our desire to promote concord, insure ir anguility, the supremacy of the Isavful authorities, and the perpetuity of our republican institutions, we hereby express our decided and unqualified preference for his nomination, and our belief that of so nominated has election will be ratified by the people.

his election will be ratified by the people.

Resolved further. That the sixteen delegates of this State are instructed to vote as a majority thereof may decide, except that they are hereby specially intructed to vote for the maintenance of the two-thirds rule as it has been established in all the late Demo-eratic conventions.

Resolved, That the Convention shall proceed to elect

sixteen delegates to represent the Democracy of the State in the Cincinnati Convention to be held on the 22d of June next, as follows: Four delegates at large, to be elected by the Convention, and two delegates of the recommendation of each Congressional district who, when approved by the same, shall become dele-gates from the State and shall receive their creden-

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

Lieut, General Sir John Adve has a valuable article in the Ninetecuth Century for of Columbia. It is bad enough that they April on the "Native Armies of India." should be exposed to the risk of destruction | The key-note of the article is disparagement of the modern organization of the native forces as compared with the older organization which it has gradually supplanted, The feature which is pronounced radically bad is that there is now no legitimate outlet for military energy and ability among the 200,000,000 of the subject races in India many of whom are warlike, and accustomed to a feudal or aristocratic state of society. The earlier levies, the Sepoys who fought The Ecouing Star, which never misses an with such marvelous success under Clive, Lawrence, and Coote, had few English offivantage of the Democracy, last week pub- cers, but were led by a native commandant, and mainly officered by natives. The gradnal supplanting of this system by that in which every company was commanded by an alien, is believed by such high authorities as Sir John Kaye [History of the Sepoy War] and Sir Henry Lawrence, [Essays,] who fell at Lucknow, to have been one of the causes of the great mutiny and to threaten the permanency of the British rule in India. Earlier writers like Sir John Malcolm and Sir John Munro pointed out the danger of the English Core Laws Applied to the United degrading the native and shutting him out from any career above the level of common would without that sid. In the first place the name If the late Garcelon legislature had elected degrading the native and shutting him out a United States Senator, who had been seated, from any career above the level of common

Another fault which General Adye points right to the office nor exercised its functions. practice was continued to a considerable ex-Emphatically the Star's statement that these | tent down to 1861, although not to so large cases stand upon the same ground is not a degree after the vigorous protests of intelligent commanders-in-chief, like Lords Sand-

The present Staff Corps system was created admitted by a compromise, and not upon the by Royal Warrant in 1861. There are three merits of their credentials, is worthy of the Indian Staff Corps, one employed in civil organs which can make it so lightly. duties, the second in the supply departments Stripped naked, the charge is that the Sena- of the Army, and the third in military duties tors who voted upon these cases violated their proper. All of these have regular promooaths, and, instead of deciding according to tion, not as vacancies occur, but after stated a corps, whether on civil duty or serving with d troops, is secure of promotion, and of retirement on "colonel's allowances," without waiting for vacancies by the death or retire—

Magazine "for May presents an amount of the most variety of entertaining matter, and is fail of meant on "colonel's allowances," without waiting for vacancies by the death or retire—

Magazine "for May presents an and pouring on it being water, whereby the albamen of the unface is quickly complated, and forms a protection against the further action of the water to as to be striking. The opening article, by Henry J. Van prevent the access of air, and consequent pairefaction of the mean. the law and the facts in each case, corruptly periods of service, whatever their employbargained away the rights of States and the ments may be. Every member of these offices of the Nation. The Record shows a corps, whether on sivil duty or serving with protracted discussion upon this subject, and troops, is secure of promotion, and of retireit utterly fails to give color to the gross charge ment on "colonel's allowances," without

ment of his superiors, as in all other armies. We have received the "Address to the By the Warrant of 1861, as since revised, People," issued by the Hancock Associa- seven English officers are appointed for the higher or more responsible posts in each and so comprehensive, that we reproduce it as regiment, the subordinate duties connected better than anything we could say on the with troops and companies being assigned to the native officers. The fault of the system is that it does not keep the officers long enough with the same regiments, or else their commands cannot be arranged commensurate to their rank. This could be remedied by grouping the native corps-by nationalities-into large regiments of three or four battalions each, which would insure sufficiently uniform promotion, while providing cadres from which battalions on active service could be easily and speedily

replenished. A singular lack of decision upon a point of vital importance was exhibited in the reorganization of the native armies after the Muting of 1857. There were three systems of recruiting proposed: "(1) that each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localized depôt : (2) that men of different nationalities or religion should be classed in separate companies of a regi ment, called the 'Class Company' system ; and (3) that every regiment should recruit without reference to nationality, caste race, or religion, the men being indiscriminately mixed up in the ranks." As Sir John Adye says: "Each plan involving a 'decided policy, and the government, ap parently perplexed by the difficulty of the question, and by the variety of opinions very impartially adopted all three."

A strong argument in favor of trusting the natives with command is found in the history of what were called Irregular regiments which had only three English officers attached to them, and which greatly distinguished themselves in the mutiny, becoming more celebrated than the ordinary battalions. It gave the Viceroy regiments like the 2d bly Goorkhas, the Guide Corps, and the 1st, 2d, and 4th Punjab Infantry, that fought at Delhi and Lucknow till more than half their numbers were killed or wounded. Undoubtedly Gen. Adve is right in holding that the greatest safeguard for British rule in India would be to open careers to the natives especially to the military and landed aristoeracy of the country. He says:

We cannot rule successfully over millions of his seings in India unless we recognize the necessity, no only of giving peace, security, and justice to the masses, but high place and responsible positions to the great, the talented, and the deserving.

This seems simple enough to Americans But if the honors and emoluments of military and civit employment are opened to native indians, what becomes of the crowds of well-educated and well-born Englishmen who look to this Indian Empire for a career? There has and civil employment are opened to native to this Indian Empire for a career? There has no doubt been a multiplication of officers, and therefore of salaries and perquisites, beyond the need of the country, which would not have been possible if the cost had to come out of the British taxpayer. And when we look at the vast structure of family incomes and prospects which rests upon the employment of Englishmen in the Indian services we may well doubt whether either argument er authority will be strong enough to make head against such a powerful conglomerated

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Grant becmers have promoted Tom Ochiltree, and some of them have turned his political coat for him. Formey's Progress says:

interest.

Gen. Ochiltree, now in Washington, a leading Texas Democrat, insists that the late reception of Grant in the South was entirely without parallel, and that no justice has been done in the reports of the Northern newspapers. These indications seem to confirm the report from New Orleans in the New York Sina a few days ago, in which the entlensiasan of that people for the ex-President was reported to be as real as it was unprecedented.

Army, and no modern arms to give the militia or volunteers if they should be called out. Some of Col. Anderson's statements are open to criticism, as where he speaks of Gen. Patterson, in 1861, begging the Anderson's statements are open to criticism, as where lie speaks of Gen. Patterson, in 1861, begging the Pennsylvania militia to remain after their term of service had expired. At this time militia should not with a conceclien called "On the Pacific," said to

Times voices what is probably the predominant senti-ment among Anglo-Indians as follows:

ment among Angle-Indians as tonows:

The fact that a change of Ministry may mean a serious modification, it not the eather reversal, of the recent Afghan and Central Asian policy has caused all classes to watch the present struggle with unusual excitement. The latest elegrants, which, meagre as they are, yet seem to indicate the complete defeat of the government, have been received with a feeling of disappointment, if not dismay, so wide spread as to be almost universal; and Lord Harsington's announcement that the Liberais, it successful, will withdraw from Afghanistan as soon as possible has gone far to deepen this feeling. It is said and believed on all sides that the effect of the premature withdrawal of the Iroops will be to throw away almost all the objects for the attalment of which so much blood and treasure have been sarrificed; that it will dishearten our troops and puff up the Afghans with a false idea of their own invincibility. It is urged, too, that to retire at once within our frontier would encourage the sestilious among our own subjects, and would give a serious shock to our prestige among the princes and peoples of India; and to these arguments, the truth of which bardly any Anglo-Inskan or unprejudied native will deny, may be added another that it would be distilictly inhuman to leave Afghanistan a prey to the anarchy and confusion, which must prevail for years if we remove our forces before setting up a stable government. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the new Ministry will carry out the polley which the present government would probably follow were it to remain in office—namely, to put down the turbulent tribes with a strong hand; to occupy the congrey until we shall have fully huppessed the Afghans with a belief to our unititary superiority and inve established strong and friendly governments at Cabni and the other provincial capitals; and then, and not till then, to withdraw within our scientific fronter, fixed under the Freaty of tonadamak, chainling no additional privilege other than

LITERARY NOTES. Hon, Samuel S. Cox's latest book, "Free Hand and Free Trade, " [G. P. Putnam's Sons, which is described in a sub-ritte as "The Lessons of seems to be selected for inscrutable reasons. The ar-gument would appear to be that England received great benefits from the repeal of the so-called corn

It is now about thirty-six years since It is now about thirty-six years since "Luttell's Living Age" was started. From the beginning it has justified its name, and, perhaps, never mere than at the present time. Thoroughly alive it is to whatever is best in English periodical literature, and its readers find it a guide to that literature of unfailing judgment and taste. The latest volume issued—that comprising the numbers for January, February, and March, 1888—the 28th of the Fifth series, and the 14th from the beginning—is a treasury of good reading, most of it of permanent interest. Its papers on political, historical, scientific, and literary subjects, its fiction and poetry, are from the best living English writers, and those who have not read, as they appeared, each weekly number of the volume, have many delightful hours before them,—[Evening Mail.

"The Amazon," by Franz Dingelstedt,

"The Amazon," by Franz Dingelstedt, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. For sale by J. J. Chapman, I is a novel which has won the highest compilments from German critics, and American

THE SEASON AT FORD'S.

Reminder of What the Managemen

A glance at the very full list of attraction

Has Served Up to Its Patrons.

presented at Ford's Opera House in this city during the season of 1870-1880 will be interesting and serve to illustrate our point that a competition between our two leading places of amusement is better for the

two leading places of amusement is better for the public than a monopoly of their control. The open-ing took place early, August 25, 1879, and thencefor-ward there was a constant nuccession, with only two weeks intermission, of fresh and sparkling novelties, many of them exactly suited to the musical character of the house, being in the way of vanieville, sing-ing comedies, and standard light opers. It will be re-membered on the other hand that the previous year this structure was lost to theatre-goers a considerable portion of the time, being closed or abandoned to shows which were scarcely "legitimate." This

fore, "with Miss Eva Mills as Josephine, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard as Butterenp, and a fine-looking church choir chorus, certainly one of the best productions ever given to this little gem in the United States. Clinton Hall's "Strategists," a capital comedy company, then delighted those who could appreciate real fun, and were followed, October 13, by Miss Dickie Lingard and her company in "Pajamas," a kind of light parior burlesque. The Ill-starred Tracy Titus company in that ill-starred American opera bouffé, "Buttons," then get through a week of tolerable business here, and was succeeded by Gus Williams as "Our German Senator," one of the specialty pieces of which this season has been so prolific. Ford's Comic Opera Company then returned for two weeks of delightful music, running over such a varied list as "The returned for two weeks of delightful masic, running over such a varied list as "The Sorcerer," "Little Duke," "The Mayor," a new version of "The Chimes," and the inevitable "Pinafore," At length came the great event of the year at this house, the appearance of Miss Adelaide Neilson as Shakespeare's lovellest herolnes, Juliet, Fiola, and Bosalind, before three crowded and fashnat people for the ex-President was reported to be is real as it was unprecedented.

Col. Thomas Anderson has written a vigSteele Mackaye's company in "An Iron Will,"

service had expired. At this time militia should not be confused with volunteers, and it was the three months' volunteers and not militia to whom the incident related by Col. Anderson belongs. Accuracy of statement should be the first aim of those who write for the press.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London

Times voices what is probably the predominant sentithe well-selected plays. February 2 "Dr. Clyde" was produced in a style which, while it had some excellences, admitted of severe criticism in other respects. Haverly's Mastodon Minstreis next achieved

dors and financial luck of its predecessor in the same line, and two plays by the young American play-wright, Bartley Campbell, "The Galley Slave" and "Fairfux," were next produced by a Washington and New York company respectively of about even merits. "two weeks of the instantly popular" Pirates Penzance" are the latest feature on the programme,

which will begin again, after an enforced hiatus, to morrow evening.

The comments naturally suggested by this recital are those chieff of praise and congratulation. Though there is some trash and some padding, there is much that proved wholesome, entertaining, and delightful. It must be remembered that in these days of traveling se fully on a level with its rivals.

Bianton Duncan in Louisville Argus.

Territorial Representation in the Na-

To the Editor of The Sunday Berald Siz: The Democracy of the Western Terri-Sin: The Democracy of the vesteric territories, as well as the District of Columbia, is organising with a view of presenting their claims to the
National Democratic Convention at Cincinnant, for
representation, that they may have both a voice and
a vote in the selection of the monineer of the party for
President and View President of the United States. This is a matter of no inconsiderable magnitude in its relations to the future of the Democratic party. In-deed, it is one that has been too long inspired. The right of the District of Columbia, as well as the Westin Territories, to representation in the Convention and on the Executive Committee, to say nothing of its softey, is one that cannot be seriously dended. These tro questions which have long been mosted, but which are questions which have long been monted, but which have not received the consideration which the morits of the case demand. The Republican party lave not overlooked nor underestinated the importance to them of a thorough corganization of their party within the Territories. They do not forget that these Territories are the germs of future States, and that they will come into the sixerhood of States as Republican or Democratic States, just in proportion to the efforts To encourage these local organizations in the Terr

dittor.

To encourage these local organizations in the Territories and the District of Commbis the Republican party strengtheas the hands of their partisan friends by way of a recognition of their manhood in giving them representation in their National Conventions, This fact of recognition goes very far to encourage party organizations within the Territories and District of Columbia. No one will question this as the result. But how is it with the District of Columbia and the Territories and District of the National party, and if we ask for a political crumb from the Denocratic table it is given, if given at all, as a charity and not as right, and that it is just so much taken from the quota of spells belonging to the States. Is this because we have no vote for Presidential electors, nor vote nor volve in the selection of the candidates of the Domocratic party for President and Vice President of the United States. Does the absence of that vote justify the exclusion of the Democratic of the District of Columbia and the Territories from votes in the safetion of the party? Are we not as deeply interested in who shall be President of the United States, yea more deeply interested than even the triends of the party within the States? We are affected directly by the party in power through the officers which the President appoints to rule over us, while the citizens of the States, through the majority of the one or the other party, select their own rulers. Not so with the bona 5th people of the District of Columbia. We are here deptively of all olective franchies, and the President appoints all our officers and rulers, fro

then, in the selection of the President of the United States, who, when elected, whelds such a power and Influence over us?

With a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand souls, a large poertion of whom are as intelligent and educated as any of like numbers of peoples within the States, it is not to be supposed that we can be content to bury our manhood, and remain passive, disposessed of all political rights whatever, while the municipal powers herefore delegated have been resumed by the General Government, and because of this, that we should put away all thoughts or feelings of deep interest in the selection of the country's Chief Executive, when there is so much power vested in him that affects us in all our business and social relations of life here. Is it to be supposed that if the borns side citizens and property-holders of the District of Columbia had a voice in the selection and election of the President of the United States, that he would be likely to insuit our manhood by importing white and colored offsets to assess and collect our taxes, and to preside over our courts as the chief marshal of the District? As It is to-day, all officers connected in any superity with the administration of civil afairs within said District are appointed by the General Government, and which is made the experimental garden in which the sentimentalism of extreme radicalism is propagated. Give us a voice in the organized Democracy of the country, and in her national councils, and we will right the wrongs under which we now suffer.

Furthernore, in times of Stafe and Federal elections, there are no friends of the Democratic party called upon to do more hard work, or who spend their time or money more freely to secure the success of the party, than those living in the District of Columbia, it is the source and emanation of more campaig; material and documents than all the Stafes combined. These require time, taken, and money to send out, and are the free contribution of the Democracy here.

Furthernore, in times o

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Hancock the Most Available-Sey-mour's Position-Bayard's Disabilities.

"Who is you choice for the Presidency?"

"Why?"
"Because he can be elected. Because if he is elected we will have an end of sectional contention His nomination even, especially if the South shoul take a leading part in it, would do a great deal to en antagonism to the South, which has been the slock it trade of one of our two parties for many years, an which will continue to be as long as there will be political profit in keeping the stock up. Hancock ca carry every Southern State. I do not believe this i questioned by anybody. He can carry New York, for It is a Democratic State and the party can unite or itim. He can carry New York against the ex-Presi-dent by 50,000 majority. New Jersey is quite as safe as New York, and Connected to you nearly so, Indiana is a reliable Democratic State. It is probably safe for any Democrat except Tilden. This would give votes enough and to spare. With the ex-Presi-dent as the candidate against Hancock the Republi-cans could hardly make a contest for the doubtful States. They would be kept busy in holding states they usually claim as their own—such as Pennsyl-yania, Ohio, Maines New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and California. '

States. They would be kept busy in holding States they usually claim as their own—such as Pennsylvania, Oho, Mainas New I rown—such as Pennsylvania, Oho, Ma

POLITICAL OPINION

Depends on the Ox.

Louisville Domocrat, In Kentucky Watterson favors the m

Because He's a Soldier.

Much sad stuff is talked about not p

Much Sail strill is falked about not ting up tharcock became he is a soldier. Washington was a soldier, so was Monroe, a "Tippacanee, and Tyler too," so was Hickory," so was Pierca, who beat Gen. Se-was "Old Zach." Then Gen. Grant has terms, and—we don't want him for a third. He is the man to save him the trouble of another or tion of the White House!

Tilden's Position

Filden's Position.

Evening Mail.

Mr. Bromley, who describes the curior incidents of the Syraense Convention for the Tribio and who is not likely to be deceived as to "Inside information, says very emphatically:

"It may be I sneak too confidently of Tiblen withdrawa!. Possibly he will not formally take down in name as a candidate before the Convention meet hat it he does not it will be only for the sake of a pearances, or because the necessities of his trien regular him to remain nominally in the field. As his being a candidate in any scrious seuse at Cinch and, I am very confident from all that I have see and heard here that he will not be."

The Chances for Hancock. Atlantic Monthly for May, Gen. Hancock would probably have the

The Sort of Man We Need.

N. O. Picayune.

We require as our candidate a man arou whom will collect all the conservation of the Nor West, and South, without being repelled by questivation of a shout to be tested as they never were before and not the Democratic party alone, but the cause he Republic tiself, demands that we, now the reportatives of that Republican Government whe washington founded, and Jefferson and Jack elaborated, should select as the champion of our ho and destres, a man who can unite the whole coming the property of the select as the champion of our ho and testing, a man who can unite the whole coming the property of the select as the champion of our ho and testing, a man who can unite the whole coming the property of the select as the champion of our home the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the champion of the property of the select as the N. O. Picayune

Not Advisable to Have a States-Rights

Washington Cor. Richmond (Va.) State April 16.

If there has been any change in the prospects of Bayard, Fleid, Hancock, and Seymour, it is not apparent here. Rendricks is very seldom spoken of, and Seymour only by a few, and suspicion has arisen that the change of some persons for Seymour and Hendricks is but a disguised Hendricks boom. It is admitted generally that Seymour would be a winning card against Orant or anybody else if he were jut on the ticket with a good second and if his physical condition would justify the party in nominating him. Judge Fleid is personally very popular with all Democrats who meet him here, and his dissenting opinions upon the election and civil-rights cases will certainly make him a formidable canditate before the convention, as they have excited the enthusiasm of all the old-line Democrats. It is the opinion, however, of many of the wisest of our national legislators that it would be impolite to allow the question of States rights to become the principalissue in the Presidential campaign. Some Northern Democrats predict that they would be compelled to defend the party on the stump against the charge that the Confederate brigadilers were striking at the foundation of all the legislation which the Republican party placed on the statute book to secure the results of the war against secession. A charge like that, they say, would make a strong impression upon the mind of the ordinary Norther voter, and cost the Democratic party many votes in that section when it must needs accession. Beddes, the charge would be difficult to meet, because it contains the element of ir ith. They hold that prudence dictates that States rights should be subordinated in the approaching campaign to other issues, and the party should wait until it shall gain control of Washington Cor. Richmond (Va.) State April 16.

oence dictates that states rights should be subordi-nated in the approaching campaign to other issues, and the party should wait until it shall gain control of the administration before attempting to go very far in that direction. The principle would lose none of its virtue by being restrained, for the time, from aggres-sive pressure upon public attention; for it has already survived repeated violence during twenty years of Republican rule.

Why the Democratic Party Needs

Union Soldier Candidate. Letter to the Brooklyn Eagle. The Southern Democracy had numbered

such a nomination by the Jennocrate is in no wise of pendion upon the action of the Republican National Convention. Only if Gen. Grant should become it Republican nomines, the need of a Union soldier can date for the Democracy will be the greater. Any comparison to sold event between the military renown, the respective candidate may be dismissed as immunical. Frankin Pierce, the milkary subordinate: Gen. Scott, was easily elected over him. It is no upon his military achievements that the Democratic candidate would be run, but his record as a Union soldier would represent conspicuously his fidelity as

Paris Letter to the Boston Advertiser.

An amusing incident took place at

MARRIED.

DIED. SMITH.—April 23, 1880, at the residence of Dr. Hantington, Soldiera' Home, Ellen Lee, wife of Joseph F. Smith, of Lexington, Mo., and daughter of Capt. William R. Shoemsker, U. S. A. Funeral on Monday, April 26, at 11 A. M.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, April 24, at 7:20 A. M. Capt. E. M. Wright, United States Ordinance Corps. Priends of the family and officers of the Army in the city are respectfully requested to attend the ceremonies, at 1100 M street northwest, on Monday morning, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

FRENCIU.—Soudenty, at 4 o'clock A. M., the 24th

HENRY LER'S SONS,

Office, 312 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, offices, 498 Maryland avenue southwest and

R. W. BARKER, UNDERTAKER.

612 Eleventh Street Northwest, Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Ca-kets from the following celebrated manufacturers: STEIN, SHULER& CO., SMITH, WINSTON

Mew Advertisements.

Chickering Grand Plano, an excellent instrume in good order, for \$150, i Fire and Burgiar-Proof Safo. I Automatic Sofa, Splendid Article, all very low, p24-244 Address, ARMSTRONG, City P. O.

COUNTRY BOARDING. Having leased the fine country residence, will rounds, of Mr. John B. Clagett, NEAR SILVER SPRING STATION METROPOLITAN BRANCH RAILROAD, WILL BE OPEN MAY

Parties desiring a delightful country home for the number will find this one of the best around Wast Mrs. YEWELL. 1012 Pourteenth St. N.W.,

New Store. New Goods AT

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J. W. DARE, In Charge. NAUTICAL STRAW HATS FOR LADIES.

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905 Pennsylvania Avenue. READY FOR INSPECTION. A Magnificent Stock of Latest Styles and Colors in

Plain and Fancy SILKS, SATINS,

DRESS GOODS.

PERRY & BROTHER, ROOSE, CIGAR Colonco.

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MILWAUKEE

THE BEST IN AMERICA.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS AND THE AGENT, SAMUEL C. PALMER.

SODA WATER

MINERAL WATERS In Steel Fountains, Glass Siphons

and Bottles.

TARBLE SODA APPARATUS FOR SALE RENT, OR EXCHANGE.

DEPOT,

CORNER GREENE (20th) STREET AND OLIVE AVENUE, Georgetown, D. C. THE NEW FUEL

COKE WITHOUT DUST PRICE LOWERED.

coat, delivered in any part of the city for unshels ORDINARY COKE, delivered as above

Ing. April 28, at 8 o'clock.

FRENCIL.—Suddenly, at 4 o'clock A. M., the 24th instant. Exra B. French. Second Auditor of the Treasury, is the seventieth year of his age. Funeral services at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the First Congregational Church.

DIGGS.—April 24, W. T. Diggs, in the fittells year of his age. Funeral at 3 o'clock to-day from his late residence, No. 1000 Tenth street southeast.

DUNN.—April 22, Ella Dunn. Funeral from her late residence, 479 G street southwest, to-day at 2 P. M. SULLIVAN.—April 23, Jane Sullivan, aged twenty-four years. Funeral to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., from the church of the Immaculate Conception.

Undertakers.

UNDERTABERS.

Also a full assortment of Rosewood, Walnut, and imitation Rosewood Coffins at prices to suit the times. OHILDREN'S WHITE CASKETS A SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE. A BARGAIN.

SRNATORS, MEMBERS, OR OTHERS

Wanting a good residence are invited to examine
the new dwelling corner First and B streets northcast, fronting on CAPITOL FARK. It has pressbrick hollow walls, brown-stone trimmings, first
story hall, and stairway hard-wood finish, sliding
doors on main floor, office-room in front basement,
automatic steam heating and ventilating in every
room, has all modern improvements—in every respecfirst class. Will sell or rent very cheap. Apply at 11
B, directly opposite, or at corner Ninthand G, during
office hours. [ap25-ff] W. C. DODGE. MAY 3, 4, AND 5, AT THE CORNER OF NINTH AND S STREETS. Exhibits the only 15 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS HUMAN BEING SHOT FROM AN SO-TON CANNON!

ZUILA, the Female Blondin, Riding a Velocipede Over the High Wire and Crossing it Blindfolded and with Her Feet in Sacks. BABY ELEPHANT.

PRAINED GIRAFFES, HIPPOPOTA-MUS, RHINOCEROS, SEA LIONS. 1,500 BEASTS AND BIRDS, And Performing Bisons, Bovines, Car-rier Pigeons, Trained Stallions. Disciplined Apes, and Other Animals.

IN THE WORLD.

SINTEENTH ANNUAL TOUR

COLOSSAL COMBINATION OF

After an Alsence of four years, will revisit and ex-hibit Afternoons and Evenings, at

WASHINGTON-THREE DAYS ONLY,

Great Circus in 2 Rings, and Trained Animals,

Menagerie, Museum,

Mew Advertisements.

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100 CIRCUS CELEBRITIES. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GRAND BALLOON ASCENSIONS DAILY FROM THE SHOW GROUND. Seats for 10,000 in the Electric-Lighted Circus, Sep-trate Tents. One Ticket and Price to All.

The GREAT FORETAUGH SHOW, by reason of is vastness, will arrive in its tive great railway rains in Washington on SATURDAY, MAY I, and all prepare for and make a grand TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 1. All the Resources of the Great Show will be brough at on this occasion, and the route will be illuminated CALCIUM AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS:

CALCHIM AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS!
ROMAN CANDLES, RED, BLUE, GREEN,
AND GREEK FIRE, BENGAL LIGHTS,
SKYROCKETS, AND FIRE-WORKS
OF ALL KINDS.
There will be seen Wide-opened Dens of Wild
Beasts, the Great Herd of Elephants in a Blaze of
Fire-Works, and all the New and Gorgeous Charlots,
Cars, and Cages, and the Entire Company, Brilliantly
Costumed and Mounted, will appear in this
COLOSSAL CARNIVAL NIGHT PAGEANT. MATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 1.

MONDAY FORENOON, MAY 3. See Hills for Details.
ARENIC CHAIRS IN THE CIRCUS.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under 9 half price.
Exhibits Afternoons and Evenings, at the man

Millinery and fancy Goods.

822 and 824 Seventh Street.



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Gents' Staple and Fancy Hosiery. Gents' Spring Underwear, Gents' Lisle Gloves, Gents' Handkerchiefs. Gents' Scarf Pins,

Gents' Spring Neckwear,

ill of the Celebrated Manufacture of LLOYD, ATTREE, & SMITH, LONDON, THAT CAN BE FOUND IN THIS A. KING GHANDLER. CHAMPION OF LOW PRICES.

MRS. S. J. MESSER, PROM LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

Agency for S. T. Taylor's Patterns, System of Cutting Taught, and Journals of Pashion for sale, no50-8m 1212 Pennsylvania avenue, up stages. NEW YORK SHOPPING

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Agents of the URBANA CATAWBA WINES, DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL, the safest illuminator in the world; also, for HARVEST QUEEN FAMILY and SILVER SPHING EXTRA FLOUR. octa-Minnesota

ONE CAR-LOAD OF BRYAN'S

FAMILY FLOUR, From the Celebrated Washburn

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This Flour we Guarantee the Best Made in the United States.

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